

Illinois Budgeting for Results Commission

2019 Public Hearing



Budgeting for Results...It's the Law!

July 2010: Public Act 96-0958

“...a method of budgeting where each priority must be justified each year according to merit rather than according to the amount appropriated for the preceding year” (P.A. 96-958).

February 2011: Public Act 96-1529

The Budgeting for Results Commission is signed into law by the Governor.

BFR Commission

- Composed of 12 Commissioners appointed by the Governor
 - All four legislative caucuses are represented
 - Representatives from within and outside government
- BFR Commissioner responsibilities:
 - Advise the Governor on best practices in program performance measurement and management
 - Make annual recommendations for the repeal of duplicative and unduly burdensome statutory mandates
 - Conduct annual public hearings to engage with stakeholders
- Provide an annual report recommendations regarding BFR initiatives for the coming year to the Governor and Legislature by November 1

Governor's Office of Management and Budget Budging for Results Unit

Jennifer Butler – Deputy Director for Accountability and Results

Curt Clemons-Mosby – Director, BFR Unit

Adam Groner – Economist

Kate Mayer – Data Analyst

Sophia Ronis – Budgeting for Results Support

BFR Unit Responsibilities

- Oversee the implementation of BFR Statewide
- Provide support to the BFR Commission
- Coordinate with and provide guidance to agency Chief Results Officers (CROs)
- Manage statewide data collection through the Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS)
- Disseminate program performance data
- Conduct program assessments utilizing the Results First and SPART tools

Chief Results Officers (CROS)

Senior level agency staff whose responsibilities, in addition to their normal duties, include:

- Reexamining agency program inventory on an annual basis
- Updating IPRS on a quarterly basis
- Serving as a conduit for information between the agency and BFR





2011 – 2012: Establishing a framework for performance management

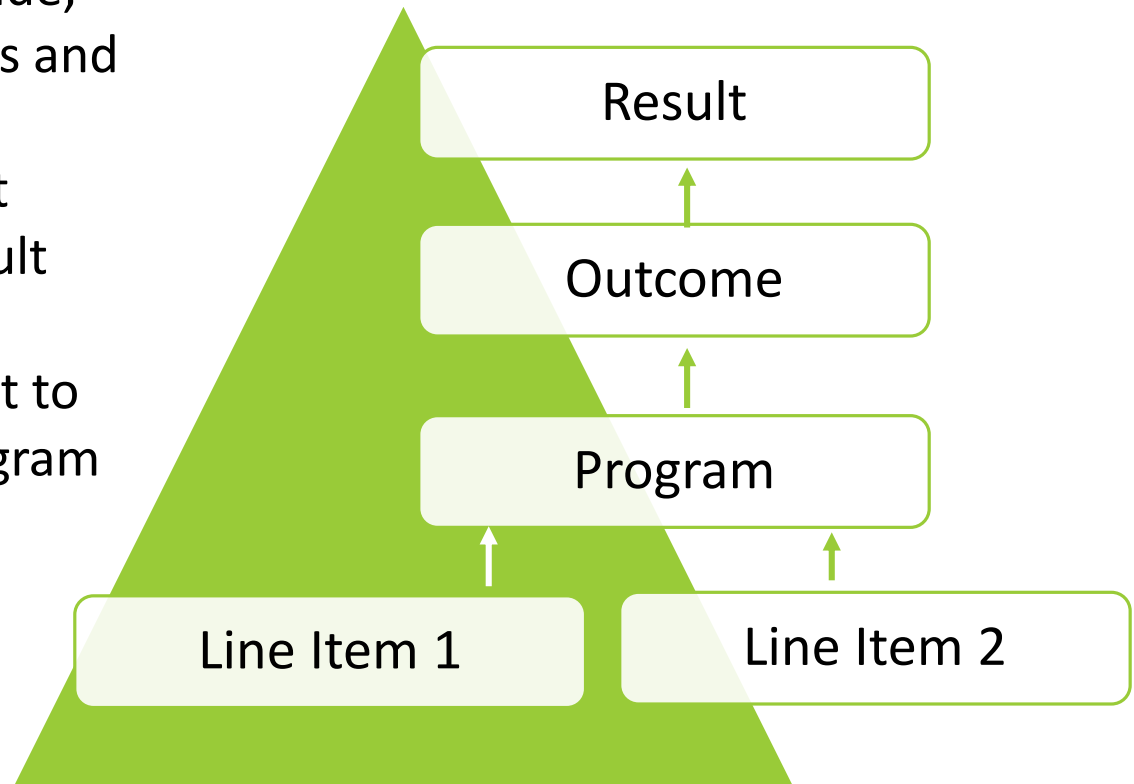
- GOMB worked with over 70 state agencies, universities, boards and commissions to delineate discrete programs linked to line item appropriations
- Each program was assigned to 1 of the 7 statewide result areas to facilitate future performance measurement

Statewide Result and Outcome Areas

Result Area	Outcome
Education	Improve school readiness and student success
Economic Development	Increase employment and attract, retain and grow business
Public Safety	Create safer communities
	Improve infrastructure
Human Services	Meet the needs of the most vulnerable
	Increase individual & family stability and self-sufficiency
Healthcare	Improve overall health of Illinois citizens
Environment and Culture	Strengthen cultural and environmental vitality
Government Services	Support basic functions of government

The Structure of Budgeting for Results

- BFR is driven by statewide, prioritized Results Areas and Outcomes
- All state programs must align to a specified Result Area and Outcome
- BFR requires the budget to be allocated at the program level.



3 Components of Program Assessment

- Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS)
- Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative
- State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART)

Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS)

Welcome to the Illinois Performance Reporting System

Data Reporting and Posting Schedule			
QTR	Period	Agency Data Due	Data Posted Publically
1	Jul 1 st - Sep 30 th	Oct 31 st	Nov 15 th
2	Oct 1 st - Dec 31 st	Jan 31 st	Feb 15 th
3	Jan 1 st - Mar 31 st	Apr 30 th	May 15 th
4	Apr 1 st - Jun 30 th	Jul 31 st	Aug 15 th

- GOMB worked with state agencies to refine programs and metrics.
- In August 2013, GOMB posted 1st set of program performance data to GOMB website:

Budget.Illinois.gov



2015: Building the performance database

Output Indicators

Measure of production of a program:

- Number of people served
- Average amount of time spent with clients
- Length of a waiting list
- Geographic area served

Outcome Indicators

Measure of changes toward desired result:

- Behavior or attitude change
- Client satisfaction
- Client quality of life



2016 – 2018: Standing up program assessment

- **BFR Cost-Benefit Analysis Working Group was tasked to:**
 - Examine state programs to identify gaps in available data, make recommendations to remediate deficiencies and consider cost-benefit analysis frameworks/methodologies for application in Illinois.
 - Recommend a methodology(s) for all state programs that could produce a valid and meaningful cost-benefit analysis based on Illinois data.

Results First Initiative



- BFR Commission unanimously passed a resolution encouraging GOMB to adopt the Results First benefit-cost model, developed by Pew-MacArthur Foundation
- GOMB signed a letter of intent with the Pew-MacArthur Results First
- GOMB hired a full-time economist to oversee the implementation of the Results First model
- GOMB, SPAC, and IDOC participated in in-depth training on the Results First Model
- IDOC pilot of Results First began in the summer of 2017

Results First Policy Areas

- Adult Criminal Justice
- Juvenile Justice
- Child Welfare
- Mental Health
- Substance Use Disorder
- Workforce Development
- General Prevention
- Health
- Pre-K - 12 Education
- Higher Education

State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART)

- SPART is based on the federal Program Assessment Rating Tool, modified for Illinois by Dr. Patrick Mullen creator of the federal PART
- SPART synthesizes available information about a program to generate a universal rating of the program
- SPART ratings provide context for the Results First benefit-cost analysis
- The SPART rating analyzes:
 - The degree to which program design follows best practices
 - The degree to which a program is operating as it was designed
- Policy makers are encouraged to use the rating assessment to inform program comparison discussions

SPART Ratings

- **Effective, Score 75-100**

- This is the highest rating a program can achieve. Programs rated Effective set ambitious goals, achieve results, are well-managed and improve efficiency.

- **Moderately Effective, Score 50-74**

- In general, a program rated Moderately Effective has set ambitious goals and is well-managed. Moderately Effective programs likely need to improve their efficiency or address other problems in the programs' design or management in order to achieve better results.

- **Marginal, Score 25-49**

- This rating describes a program that needs to set more ambitious goals, achieve better results, improve accountability or strengthen its management practices.

- **Ineffective, Score 0-24**

- Programs receiving this rating do not appear to be using tax dollars effectively. Ineffective programs have been unable to achieve results due to a lack of clarity regarding the program's purpose or goals, poor management, or some other significant weakness.

- **Results Not Demonstrated**

- A rating of Results Not Demonstrated (RND) indicates that a program has not been able to develop acceptable performance goals or collect data to determine whether it is performing.

Program Assessments

Benefit-Cost Results per Participant						
Program Name	Optimal Benefits ¹	Net Program Cost ²	Benefits Net of Costs	Benefit/Cost Ratio (Optimal ROI)	Chance Benefits Will Exceed Costs ³	SPART Score ⁴
Department of Corrections						
Adult Basic Education/GED	\$ 7,234	\$ 879	\$ 6,355	\$ 8.23	97%	95 - Effective
Vocational Education	\$ 9,234	\$ 4,138	\$ 5,096	\$ 2.23	100%	80 - Effective
Post-Secondary Education	\$ 14,959	\$ 386	\$ 14,573	\$ 38.75	100%	70 - Moderately Effective
Electronic Monitoring	\$ 11,579	\$ 1,078	\$ 10,501	\$ 10.75	100%	45 - Marginal
GPS Monitoring	\$ 11,204	\$ 1,883	\$ 9,321	\$ 5.95	100%	45 - Marginal
Parole Reentry Program	\$ 3,793	\$ 2,503	\$ 1,290	\$ 1.52	64%	75 - Effective
Therapeutic Communities	\$ 7,052	\$ 4,377	\$ 2,675	\$ 1.61	91%	70 - Moderately Effective
Department of Juvenile Justice						
Substance Use Disorder Program	\$ 4,440	\$ 4,184	\$ 256	\$ 1.06	50%	62 - Moderately Effective
Therapeutic Communities	\$ 9,945	\$ 3,941	\$ 6,004	\$ 2.52	75%	75 - Effective
Notes:						
1. Benefits are projected over fifty years from program participation, discounted to present value. For DOC and DJJ programs, program benefits stem from a reduction in recidivism resulting from participating in the program. The benefits shown include avoided private victimization costs of crime, avoided taxpayer costs from reduced criminal justice expenses and their associated deadweight cost of taxation.						
2. Program costs are gathered through the agencies and are net of treatment as usual.						
3. BFR conducts a Monte Carlo simulation for each program in which the benefit-cost analysis is calculated 10,000 times, with random variation in cost and benefits around their estimated value. The chance benefits will exceed costs is the percent of simulations that returned a benefit-cost ratio greater than \$1.00.						

BFR in 2019 and beyond:

- New policy domain for program assessments: Substance Use Disorder
- Continued fund cleanup and mandate relief: seven bills sent to the Governor in the spring 2019 General Assembly session
- New tools: exploring geospatial mapping of state services and need
- Going deeper: external program evaluation for underperforming programs



For more information, visit
Budget.Illinois.gov

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Accountability and Results